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Attorney for Defendant

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17 AUG 14 PM 1:23

**IN THE SUPERIOR COURT  
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF COCONINO, STATE OF ARIZONA**

STATE OF ARIZONA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

**STEVEN EDWARD JONES,**

Defendant.

Case No. **CR2015-00862**

**MOTION TO DISQUALIFY THE  
OFFICE OF THE COCONINO COUNTY  
ATTORNEY**

*(Hon. Dan Slayton – Div. 2)*

Defendant, Steven Jones, through undersigned counsel, hereby requests disqualification of the Office of the Coconino County Attorney (hereinafter referred to as "CCAO") from the prosecution of the above-entitled matter.

As set forth in the attached Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the relationship between Coconino County Attorney William Ring and his former employer, Aspey, Watkins & Diesel (hereinafter referred to as "AWD"), presents a significant conflict which is irrefutable in light of the civil action filed against Mr. Jones and his parents by AWD on behalf of nearly all the alleged victims in this case.

**MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

**RELEVANT FACTS**

The Court is familiar with the facts and circumstances of the underlying charges against Mr. Jones.

His case was scheduled for a retrial in October after the first trial resulted in a hung jury. The State is represented by CCAO in this matter. Current Coconino

1 County Attorney William Ring worked at AWD immediately prior to his election<sup>1</sup>  
2 and received numerous contributions from AWD attorneys during his campaign.<sup>2</sup>  
3 AWD also sponsored at least one fundraising event for Ring.<sup>3</sup>

4 Last month, Mr. Jones and his parents were served with a civil lawsuit filed  
5 by AWD on behalf of Mr. Piring, Mr. Prato and the parents of Mr. Brough.<sup>4</sup> The  
6 suit seeks a financial award based on the legal theory of *negligence per se*<sup>5</sup> –  
7 which essentially operates to automatically establish financial liability against the  
8 defendant in the event Mr. Ring's office obtains a conviction at trial.

9 In their civil complaint, AWD pursues a monetary judgment against Warren  
10 Jones (Defendant's father), alleging that he negligently trained and supervised  
11 the defendant's use of a firearm.<sup>6</sup> In support of this cause of action, AWD makes  
12 numerous factual assertions that were obtained directly from Warren's pre-trial  
13 interview with Ring's office.<sup>7</sup> As the Court no doubt recalls, the defense raised its  
14 concerns before and during trial regarding the motivations behind the State's  
15 efforts to designate Warren Jones a prosecution witness. As expected, the State  
16 never actually called Warren in either its case-in-chief or as a rebuttal witness.  
17 To this day, the State has yet to articulate a credible justification for its decision  
18 to include Warren Jones on its witness list.

19 Mr. Ring was elected in November 2016. As of that date, Mr. Jones' case  
20 had been pending for over one year and during that period, the State never  
21 once requested or expressed an interest in conducting a pre-trial interview or  
22

23 <sup>1</sup> See Exhibit "A"

24 <sup>2</sup> See Exhibit "B"

25 <sup>3</sup> See Exhibit "C"

26 <sup>4</sup> See Exhibit "D"

27 <sup>5</sup> See Exhibit "E"

<sup>6</sup> See Exhibit "F"

<sup>7</sup> See Exhibit "G"

1 deposition with the Defendant's father. Approximately one month after Ring's  
2 election, however, CCAO sought a pre-trial interview with Warren Jones, claiming  
3 that his "testimony [was] material to the case".<sup>8</sup> CCAO also claimed that because  
4 Mr. Jones asserted that he acted in self-defense, the State "must be able to  
5 meet [Defendant's] justification defense by gathering all relevant information  
6 associated with Defendant's alleged defense."<sup>9</sup> (The State, of course was  
7 patently aware of Mr. Jones' justification defense and Warren's involvement in  
8 his firearms training since the inception of the case – long before Mr. Ring's  
9 election.)

10 The timing of the State's election to conduct discovery with Warren Jones  
11 is, at best, highly suspicious and raises well founded questions regarding CCAO's  
12 continued overreaching in this case. At a bare minimum, AWD's complaint  
13 tacitly admits that Warren's statement – a statement purportedly given as a  
14 material witness in the criminal case - was disclosed by CCAO to AWD and used  
15 by AWD to bring Warren Jones into their civil suit. The appearance of a  
16 significant impropriety is further highlighted by the financial interest AWD and  
17 its clients have in the outcome of this matter. Respectfully, Mr. Ring's ties to  
18 AWD simply cannot be ignored under these circumstances. This is especially true  
19 given the seriousness of the charges and the need to protect the perceived  
20 integrity of the process in a highly-publicized case such as this.

21  
22  
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25  
26  
27 <sup>8</sup> See States Motion to Compel Deposition of Warren Jones.

<sup>9</sup> *Id.*

## LAW AND ARGUMENT

### **The Coconino County Attorney's Office has a conflict of interest that requires its immediate disqualification.**

Every criminal defendant is entitled to substantive and procedural due process, i.e. to fundamental fairness, *United States v. Lilly*, 983 F.2d 300, 309 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir.1992). The Defendant asserts a due process right under the Fourteenth Amendment to a conflict-free prosecutor. Any interest that is inconsistent with the prosecutor's duty to safeguard justice is a conflict that potentially could violate a defendant's right to fundamental fairness. *Villalpando v. Reagan*, 211 Ariz. 305, 309, ¶ 12, 121 P.3d 172, 176 (App. 2005).

The Ethical Rules do not exclude the Coconino County Attorney. See, e.g., *State ex rel. Romley v. Superior Court In and For County of Maricopa*, 181 Ariz. 378, 891 P.2d 246 (App. 1995).

Ethical Rule 1.7 provides

(a) ... [A] lawyer shall not represent a client if the representation involves a concurrent conflict of interest. A concurrent conflict of interest exists if:

(2) there is a significant risk that the representation of one or more clients will be materially limited by the lawyer's responsibilities to another client, a former client or a third person or by a personal interest of the lawyer.

To be clear, CCAO does not represent the alleged victims in this case. The rule is well established that a prosecutor does not represent the victim in a criminal trial and the victim is not a client of the prosecutor. *Id.* at 382, 891 P.2d at 250. Moreover, the prosecutor's role is to seek justice, not just a conviction. The prosecutor's interest is that "justice shall be done." *Pool v. Superior Court*, 139 Ariz. 98, 103, 677 P.2d 261, 266 (1984) quoting *Berger v. United States*, 295 U.S. 78, 88 (1935). As Ethical Rule 3.8, Comment 1 states:

1 A prosecutor has the responsibility of a minister of  
2 justice and not simply that of an advocate. This  
3 responsibility carries with it specific obligations to see  
4 that the defendant is accorded procedural justice.

5 In *Turbin v. Superior Court In & For County of Navajo*, the Arizona Court of  
6 Appeals further explained:

7 [W]e begin by defining the role of a prosecutor in our  
8 criminal system. He represents the sovereign whose  
9 obligation is to govern impartially and whose chief object  
10 is justice. Public confidence in the criminal justice system  
11 is maintained by assuring that it operates in a fair and  
12 impartial manner. This confidence is eroded when a  
13 prosecutor has a conflict or personal interest in the  
14 criminal case which he is handling.

15 *Turbin*, 165 Ariz. 195, 198, 797 P.2d 734, 737 (App. 1990) (citing *State v. Latigue*,  
16 108 Ariz. 521, 523, 502 P.2d 1340, 1342 (1972)). Hence, CCAO does not  
17 represent AWD's clients - the alleged victims in this case. Rather, its client is the  
18 State of Arizona and its duty is to see that justice is done; not that Steven Jones  
19 is convicted.

20 Here, CCAO cannot credibly deny that - at a bare minimum - there is a  
21 significant apparent conflict given Mr. Ring's compromising entanglements with  
22 AWD, the financial gains AWD and its clients stand to obtain from a conviction  
23 and evidence tending to show that CCAO undertook pre-trial discovery in the  
24 criminal case for the benefit of AWD. On the contrary, the incontrovertible facts  
25 establish a deeply concerning state of affairs surrounding a case where one  
26 young man lost his life and another is fighting for his at trial.

27 **Proof of an actual conflict, while present in this case, is not required for  
disqualification.**

Whether apparent or actual, CCAO's conflict jeopardizes Mr. Jones' right to  
fundamental fairness and requires the disqualification of CCAO. In *Romley*, the

1 Arizona Court of Appeals wrote that the mere appearance of impropriety  
2 remained an important ethical concern and may itself require disqualification:

3 Although the Model Rules adopted by our supreme court  
4 in Rule 42 no longer contain the former Canon 9  
5 appearance of impropriety prohibition, our supreme court  
6 has stated that this standard still "survives as part of  
7 conflict of interest" analysis, and "should be enough to  
8 cause an attorney to closely scrutinize his conduct."  
9 However, appearance of impropriety does not necessarily  
10 cause disqualification in every case; rather, "[w]here the  
11 conflict is so remote that there is insufficient appearance  
12 of wrongdoing, disqualification is not required."

13 *Id.* at 383, 891 P.2d at 251 (citations omitted).

14 Ring's troublesome ties with AWD, the State's questionable motives for  
15 interviewing Warren Jones as a "prosecution witness", the use by AWD of his  
16 interview and the win-at-all-costs tactics employed by the State when AWD and  
17 its clients have a financial interest in the outcome creates an "appearance of  
18 wrongdoing" that goes well beyond ethical standards and cannot be dismissed as  
19 an "insufficient appearance of wrongdoing". Mr. Jones asserts the most basic  
20 tenets of due process require CCAO's disqualification due to these numerous  
21 conflicts, irrespective of whether *actual* impropriety by the State can be proven.

22 In the context of a different apparent conflict, *Turbin* also dismisses the  
23 notion that a defendant must demonstrate *actual* indiscretion or impropriety for  
24 disqualification. Noting the inherent difficulty for a defendant to meet this  
25 burden, the court held: "We reject the state's suggestion that the prosecutor's  
26 office can never be disqualified unless the defendant can show that actual  
27 prejudice exists as a result of his former attorney joining that office. Two  
considerations weigh against this approach. First, in many instances actual  
prejudice may exist but may be extremely difficult for the defendant to prove. As

1 the Colorado Court of Appeals observed in *People v. Stevens*, 642 P.2d 39, 41  
2 (Colo.App.1981):

3 A defendant should not be forced to attempt to prove  
4 that there was *actual* indiscretion or impropriety. Evidence  
5 of such conduct, being under the control of the  
6 prosecution, would be well-nigh impossible for a  
defendant to bring forth. [Emphasis in original.]

7 *Turbin* at 198, 797 P.2d at 737.

8  
9 Here, the record contains ample evidence tending to show *actual*  
10 impropriety by the State however the Court does not need to ascribe nefarious  
11 motives to CCAO before disqualifying it. In fact, the gravity of the mere *apparent*  
12 conflict and impropriety in this case requires nothing less.

13 **There is no substitute for a conflict-free prosecutor, and public confidence**  
14 **in the integrity of the criminal justice system will be compromised if CCAO**  
15 **is allowed continue prosecuting this case.**

16 The public trust in the integrity of the judicial process requires us to resolve  
17 any serious doubt **in favor of disqualification**. *State v. Hursey*, 176 Ariz. 330,  
18 333, 861 P.2d 615, 618 (1993) (citing *State v. Tippecanoe County Court*, 432  
19 N.E.2d 1377, 1379) (Ind.1982) (emphasis added). Assuring public confidence in  
20 the criminal justice system is maintained by assuring that it operates in a fair and  
21 impartial manner. "This confidence is eroded when a prosecutor has a conflict or  
22 personal interest in the criminal case which he is handling. *Turbin, supra*.

23 Well-founded public concern regarding the integrity of this case and the  
24 criminal justice system in which it will be resolved cannot be avoided unless  
25 CCAO is disqualified – particularly given the overwhelming level of media  
26 attention it has received (which will be intensified by the upcoming scheduled  
27 appearance on national television by one or more of the alleged victims and/or  
their families).

1 Since we are here dealing with "appearance," both to the  
2 public as well as to individual defendants, **trial courts**  
3 **must carefully scrutinize any case with, for example, a**  
4 **high public profile** or strong political overtones. We  
5 emphasize again that the ultimate goal is to maintain  
6 both public and individual confidence in the integrity of  
7 our judicial system.

8 *Romley* at 229, 908 P.2d at 43. (Emphasis added.)

9 If CCAO is permitted to avoid disqualification, public scrutiny will not stop  
10 at Mr. Ring's ties to AWD and the circumstances surrounding Warren Jones'  
11 "witness interview". Skepticism will also be heightened by CCAO's reported  
12 efforts to obtain information from private conversations between the Court and  
13 the Maricopa County Probation Department,<sup>10</sup> CCAO's failure to disclose  
14 exculpatory information related to alleged victim Nickolas Piring's documented  
15 history of providing untruthful information to law enforcement,<sup>11</sup> patently false  
16 statements of fact made by Deputy County Attorney Ammon Barker during  
17 closing arguments, and other overreaching by the State. While alleged  
18 prosecutorial misconduct typically warrants remedies other than disqualification,

19 <sup>10</sup> See Exhibit "H"

20 <sup>11</sup> October 2, 2015 (just one week before the date of the incident) alleged victim Nicholas  
21 Piring pled guilty to two crimes of dishonesty including false reporting to law enforcement  
22 in Flagstaff Municipal Court Case No. CR2015-2691. See Exhibit "I" The convictions were  
23 later vacated in connection with a PCR that was met with little opposition by the State.

24 Notwithstanding the subsequent order vacating the criminal convictions, alleged victim  
25 Nicholas Piring appeared in court and admitted that he lied to the police. Affirmative  
26 disclosure of this exculpatory information was required by even the narrowest reading of  
27 *Brady*. CCAO withheld this information from the defense – knowing that the credibility of  
Mr. Piring would be a material issue at trial.

Where the reliability of a given witness may well be determinative of guilt or innocence,  
nondisclosure of evidence affecting credibility falls within the general rule that the  
prosecution must unilaterally disclose any impeachment or exculpatory evidence that is  
favorable to the defendant and which may create a reasonable doubt in jurors' minds  
regarding the defendant's guilt. *Milke v. Mroz*, 236 Ariz. 276, 280, ¶ 6, 339 P.3d 659, 663  
(App. 2014) (citation omitted).

1 that is not the case when Mr. Ring's benefactor and former employer (AWD)  
2 stands to financially profit from a conviction his office is so determined to obtain.  
3 Defendant respectfully submits that this Court can either permit CCAO to  
4 continue prosecuting this case or maintain public confidence in the process – but  
5 not both.

6 **This Court has both the authority and duty to remove CCAO.**

7 It is within this Court's authority to remove CCAO from this case. Trial  
8 courts have the authority to disqualify a prosecutor's office for a conflict of  
9 interest. Villalpando (citing *Smart Indus. Corp. Mfg. v. Superior Court (St.*  
10 *Germaine)*, 179 Ariz. 141, 145, 876 P.2d 1176, 1180 (App. 1994)).

11 In determining whether an entire prosecutor's office must be disqualified  
12 because of the conflict of interest of a single member of the office, Arizona  
13 precedents consider the appearance of impropriety as part of the balancing test  
14 a court must apply. *Turbin*, at 199, 797 P.2d at 738. The defendant need not  
15 show actual prejudice to prevail on a motion to disqualify, but its presence or  
16 absence is merely "one facet of whether a fair prosecution is endangered by the  
17 appearance of impropriety." *Id.* Several factors courts must consider when  
18 deciding a motion to disqualify opposing counsel:

- 19 (1) whether the motion is being made for the purposes of  
20 harassment;
  - 21 (2) whether the moving party will be damaged if the motion is  
22 denied;
  - 23 (3) whether there is an alternative solution or whether the proposed  
24 solution is the least damaging possible under the circumstances; and
  - 25 (4) whether the possibility of public suspicion will outweigh any  
26 benefits that might accrue due to continued representation.
- 27

1 *Villalpando* at ¶¶ 11-12, 121 P.2d at 176 (citing *Alexander v. Superior Court*, 141  
2 Ariz. 157, 165, 685 P.2d 1309, 1317 (1984)). This motion is not for harassment, no  
3 other alternatives exist and there will be prejudice to both the Defendant and  
4 public confidence if this motion is denied because the structural fairness of the  
5 proceedings will be compromised.

6 There are many ethical lawyers engaged in principled public service as  
7 prosecutors at CCAO; however, the ethical rule of imputed disqualification  
8 requires disqualification of the entire office:

9 While lawyers are associated in a firm, none of them shall knowingly  
10 represent a client when any one of them practicing alone would be  
11 prohibited from doing so by ERs 1.7 or 1.9, unless the prohibition is based  
12 on a personal interest of the prohibited lawyer and does not present a  
13 significant risk of materially limiting the representation of the client by the  
14 remaining lawyers in the firm.

14 E.R. 1.10(a).

15 Ring's conflict is personal and institutional. He is the elected leader of  
16 CCAO and any attorney acting as his deputy will suffer this same disabling  
17 conflict. In *Latigue*, the entire Maricopa County Attorney's office was disqualified  
18 based on the conflict of the chief deputy. That policy should apply here. Deputy  
19 county attorneys receive their marching orders from Ring; they are his minions  
20 and, collectively, a self-serving faction.

## 21 **CONCLUSION**

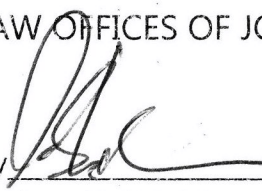
22 Any interest that is inconsistent with the prosecutor's duty to safeguard  
23 justice is a conflict that potentially could violate a defendant's right to  
24 fundamental fairness. *Villalpando* at, 309, ¶ 12, 121 P.3d at 176. Equally, if not  
25 more important as Mr. Jones' due process rights to fundamental fairness is the  
26 public's confidence in the process itself. Any serious doubt must therefore be  
27 resolved in favor of disqualification. *Hursey, supra*.

1 CCAO, at a minimum, has an appearance of impropriety and significant  
2 conflict such that it should be disqualified from the prosecution of Steven Jones.  
3 Simply put, AWD and its clients stand to financially profit from a conviction in  
4 the criminal case being prosecuted by CCAO. CCAO is headed by Mr. Ring who  
5 worked as an attorney at AWD immediately prior to his election, received  
6 campaign contributions from AWD and was the beneficiary of fundraising efforts  
7 undertaken by AWD on his behalf.

8 The Defendant and the people of Arizona are entitled to have this case  
9 prosecuted by a prosecutor whose actual and apparent goal is to safeguard  
10 justice. This Court, by disqualifying CCAO as the prosecutor, would give  
11 assurances to both the Defendant the community that actions taken to  
12 prosecute him are not influenced by loyalties to a civil firm with a significant  
13 financial interest in the case. Defendant respectfully request that CCAO be  
14 conflicted off this case and the matter transferred to another prosecuting agency  
15 to be determined by the Court. A disinterested prosecutor, independent of Ring,  
16 is required to restore confidence and assure constitutionally valid proceedings.

17  
18 DATED this 9<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2017.

19  
20 LAW OFFICES OF JOSHUA S. DAVIDSON, PLC

21  
22 By   
23 Joshua S. Davidson  
24 Attorney for Defendant  
25  
26  
27

1 ORIGINAL mailed  
2 this 9<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2017, to:

3 Clerk of the Coconino County Superior Court  
4 200 N. San Francisco St.  
5 Flagstaff, AZ 86001

6 COPY of the foregoing e-mailed  
7 this same date to:

8 Carrie Faultner  
9 Judicial Assistant to Hon. Dan Slayton  
10 200 N. San Francisco St.  
11 Flagstaff, Arizona 86001  
12 cfaultne@courts.az.gov

13 Ammon Barker  
14 110 E. Cherry Avenue  
15 Flagstaff, Arizona 86001  
16 abarker@coconino.az.gov

17 By:   
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**EXHIBIT "A"**



COCONINO COUNTY  
POLITICAL COMMITTEE  
STATEMENT OF ORGANIZATION

Titles 16 & 19, Arizona Revised Statutes  
Definitions, statutory references and important information on page 2.

RECEIVED

APR 14 2016

Coconino County Elections

☐ Initial Registration

☒ Amended Statement

ID # 16-003

NAME OF POLITICAL COMMITTEE (For a ballot measure committee, name shall include official petition serial number)		DATE	
Committee to Elect Bill Ring for Coconino County Attorney			
RESIDENCE ADDRESS (Last name and Street)		CITY	STATE ZIP
[REDACTED]		Flagstaff	Az 86001
MAILING ADDRESS (If different from above)		CITY	STATE ZIP
P.O. Box 1528		Flagstaff	Az 86002
COMMITTEE TELEPHONE #	COMMITTEE FAX #	COMMITTEE E-MAIL ADDRESS	
928-814-3222		billringforcountyattorney@gmail.com	
ELECTION DATE/CYCLE	DOES THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE HAVE A SPONSORING ORGANIZATION? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (If yes please complete below)		
August 30, 2016/November 8, 2016			
NAME OF SPONSORING ORGANIZATION		TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	
ADDRESS OF SPONSORING ORGANIZATION		RELATIONSHIP TO POLITICAL COMMITTEE	
TYPE OF POLITICAL COMMITTEE			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CANDIDATE'S CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE			
<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATORY COMMITTEE			
<input type="checkbox"/> COMMITTEE ORGANIZED <input type="checkbox"/> IN SUPPORT OF <input type="checkbox"/> OPPOSITION TO ONE OR MORE CANDIDATES			
<input type="checkbox"/> COMMITTEE IN <input type="checkbox"/> SUPPORT OF <input type="checkbox"/> OPPOSITION TO THE QUALIFICATION, PASSAGE OR DEFEAT OF A BALLOT MEASURE (A.R.S. § 16-902.01(F))			
Ballot Measure _____			
<input type="checkbox"/> COMMITTEE ORGANIZED TO CIRCULATE OR OPPOSE A RECALL PETITION OR TO INFLUENCE THE RESULT OF RECALL PETITION			
Recalled Member _____			
Office or District _____			
<input type="checkbox"/> SEPARATE SEGREGATED FUND ESTABLISHED BY A CORPORATION OR LABOR ORGANIZATION			
<input type="checkbox"/> COMMITTEE ORGANIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES			
<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICAL ORGANIZATION (an organization that is formerly affiliated with and recognized by a political party including a district committee that is organized pursuant to A.R.S. § 16-823)			
<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICAL PARTY (only state or county committees of an organization that meets the requirements for recognition as a political party (A.R.S. § 16-801, 16-804, 16-821 & 16-825))			
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER COMMITTEE (Please describe below) _____			

EACH POLITICAL COMMITTEE SHALL HAVE A CHAIRMAN AND TREASURER. THE POSITION OF CHAIRMAN AND TREASURER OF A SINGLE POLITICAL COMMITTEE MAY NOT BE HELD BY THE SAME INDIVIDUAL EXCEPT THAT A CANDIDATE MAY BE CHAIRMAN AND TREASURER OF HIS OR HER OWN CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE. (A.R.S. § 16-902(A))

NAME OF COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN	CHAIRMAN'S TELEPHONE #	CHAIRMAN'S FAX #	
William P. Ring	928-814-3222		
CHAIRMAN'S RESIDENCE ADDRESS (and mailing address if different)	CITY	STATE	ZIP
[REDACTED]	Flagstaff	Az	86001
CHAIRMAN'S OCCUPATION	CHAIRMAN'S EMPLOYER		
Attorney	Aspey Watkins & Diesel, PLLC		
NAME OF COMMITTEE TREASURER	TREASURER'S TELEPHONE #	TREASURER'S FAX #	
Cathy Ryan	928-699-8340		
TREASURER'S RESIDENCE ADDRESS (and mailing address if different)	CITY	STATE	ZIP
[REDACTED]	Flagstaff	Az	86001
TREASURER'S OCCUPATION	TREASURER'S EMPLOYER		
Supply Chain Manager	W.L. Gore & Associates		

BEFORE A POLITICAL COMMITTEE ACCEPTS A CONTRIBUTION OR MAKES AN EXPENDITURE IT SHALL DESIGNATE AT LEAST ONE ACCOUNT AT A QUALIFIED FINANCIAL INSTITUTION. A.R.S. §16-902(C). LIST NAMES OF ALL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS WITH WHICH THE COMMITTEE MAINTAINS ACCOUNTS OR SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES. (Do not list account numbers.)

1. National Bank of Arizona

2.

3.

FOR A CANDIDATE'S CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OR AN EXPLORATORY COMMITTEE, PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION  
(Party Affiliation and Office Sought are optional for Exploratory Committees.)

NAME OF CANDIDATE OR DESIGNATING INDIVIDUAL (D/I)

Bill Ring

PARTY AFFILIATION

Democrat

OFFICE SOUGHT

Coconino County Attorney

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

Coconino

CANDIDATE'S OR DESIGNATING INDIVIDUAL'S RESIDENCE ADDRESS

CITY

Flagstaff

STATE

Az

ZIP

86001

CANDIDATE'S OR DESIGNATING INDIVIDUAL'S (D/I) STATEMENT: I authorize the above-named political committee as my political committee to receive contributions and make expenditures on my behalf.

DATE: 4-18-16 D/I or CANDIDATE'S SIGNATURE:

CHAIRMAN'S AND TREASURER'S STATEMENT: We, the undersigned, pursuant to A.R.S. § 16-902.01(B6) have read all the applicable laws relating to campaign finance and reporting and have examined the information contained in this statement of organization and, to the best of our knowledge and belief, it is true, correct and complete.

DATE: 4-18-16 CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE:

DATE: 4-18-16 TREASURER'S SIGNATURE:

**DEFINITION OF POLITICAL COMMITTEE: A.R.S. §16-901(19)**

"Political committee" means a candidate or any association or combination of persons that is organized, conducted or combined for the purpose of influencing the result of any election or to determine whether an individual will become a candidate for election in this state or in any county, city, town, district or precinct in this state, that engages in political activity in behalf of or against a candidate for election or retention or in support of or opposition to an initiative, referendum or recall or any other measure or proposition and that applies for a serial number and circulates petitions and, in the case of a candidate for public office except those exempt pursuant to section 16-903, that receives contributions or makes expenditures in connection therewith, notwithstanding that the association or combination of persons may be a part of a larger association, combination of persons or sponsoring organization not primarily organized, conducted or combined for the purpose of influencing the result of any election in this state or in any county, city, town or precinct in this state. Examples of types of political committees are listed on the front of this form.

**NOTE FOR INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES:**

An individual, acting alone, is not a political committee under Arizona law and need not file a statement of organization. If any additional person or persons join the effort (as defined above in A.R.S. §16-901(19)) begun by an individual, the association of persons has become a "political committee" under Arizona law, and must file a statement of organization before accepting contributions, making expenditures, distributing literature or circulation petitions. A.R.S. § 16-902.01(A)

**NOTE FOR THOSE INVOLVED IN INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL EFFORTS:**

Before circulating initiative, referendum or recall petitions, a political committee must file its statement of organization with the appropriate filing office. Signatures obtained on petitions prior to the filing of the statement of organization are void and shall not be counted in determining the legal sufficiency of the petition. A.R.S. §§ 19-114(B) and 19-202(C). Even though an individual, acting alone, may begin the initiative, referendum or recall effort, as soon as other persons join the effort, the association of persons must register as a political committee. The statement of organization must be filed regardless of whether the committee intends to accept contributions or make expenditures.

**EXHIBIT "B"**

# CONTRIBUTIONS more than \$50 - from INDIVIDUALS\*

## SCHEDULE A

1 Committee Name Committee to Elect Bill Ring for County Attorney

2 ID# 16-003

3 Report covering period from January 1, 2016 thru May 31, 2016

CONTRIBUTIONS				DATE RECEIVED	AMOUNT RECEIVED THIS PERIOD	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THIS CAMPAIGN TO DATE
NAME, ADDRESS, OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYER OF CONTRIBUTOR						
a	Name William Ring  [REDACTED] City Flagstaff, AZ 86001 State Zip Occupation Attorney Employer Aspey Watkins & Diesel			01/29/16	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00
b	Name William Ring  [REDACTED] City Flagstaff, AZ 86001 State Zip Occupation Attorney Employer Coconino County Attorneys Office					
c	Name Brian & Lisa Shea Street Address Exempt per state statute City Flagstaff, AZ 86004 State Zip Occupation Attorney Employer Coconino County Attorneys Office					
d	Name Frederick M. Aspey Street Address 303 N. San Francisco Street City Flagstaff, AZ 86001 State Zip Occupation Attorney Employer Aspey Watkins & Diesel PLLC					
e	Name Robert & Julia Millis Street Address 5055 Kiltie Lane City Flagstaff, AZ 86005 State Zip Occupation Retired Employer None			03/31/16	\$ 250.00	\$1300.00
5						
ENTER TOTAL ONLY IF LAST PAGE OF SCHEDULE A (Transfer total to Detailed Summary Page, Line 4(a), Column A)						

\*If contributions of \$50 or less are listed with contributor's name, address, occupation and employer on Schedule A, do not include them on Schedule A-1. List \$5 Clean Election qualifying contributions separately on Schedule A-2

## CONTRIBUTIONS more than \$50 - from INDIVIDUALS\*

## SCHEDULE A

Committee Name Committee to Elect Bill Ring for County AttorneyC ID#  
16-003Report covering period from January 1, 2016 thru May 31, 2016

CONTRIBUTIONS		DATE RECEIVED	AMOUNT RECEIVED THIS PERIOD	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THIS CAMPAIGN TO DATE
NAME, ADDRESS, OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYER OF CONTRIBUTOR				
a	Name David and Linda Rozema Street Address 9901 Legacy Ln. City Flagstaff, AZ 86004 State AZ Zip Occupation County Attorney Employer Coconino County	04/10/16	\$ 300.00	\$ 1600.00
b	Name Catherine Ryan & David Abeyta Street Address 1575 N. Kittredge Road City Flagstaff, AZ 86001 State AZ Zip Occupation Medical Division/Leadership, W/L Gore & Associates Employer	04/10/16	\$ 1000.00	\$ 2600.00
c	Name William P. Ring Street Address [REDACTED] City Flagstaff, AZ 86001 State AZ Zip Occupation Attorney Employer Aspey Watkins & Diesel	04/11/16	\$ 1000.00	\$ 3600.00
d	Name Michael Lessler Street Address 650 Barcelona Road City Sedona, AZ 86336-5914 State AZ Zip Occupation County Attorney Office Employer Coconino County	04/09/16	\$ 1000.00	\$ 4600.00
e	Name Whitney Cunningham Street Address P.O. Box 280 City Flagstaff, AZ 86002 State AZ Zip Occupation Attorney Employer Aspey Watkins & Diesel	04/20/16	\$ 500.00	\$ 5100.00
5	ENTER TOTAL ONLY IF LAST PAGE OF SCHEDULE A (Transfer total to Detailed Summary Page Line 4a), Column A)			

\*If contributions of \$50 or less are listed with contributor's name, address, occupation and employer on Schedule A, do not include them on Schedule A-1. List as Other Election Qualifying Contributions separately on Schedule A-2.

## CONTRIBUTIONS more than \$50 - from INDIVIDUALS\*

## SCHEDULE A

1. Committee Name Committee to Elect Bill Ring for County Attorney2. ID#  
16-0033. Report covering period from January 1, 2016 thru May 31, 2016

CONTRIBUTIONS		DATE RECEIVED	AMOUNT RECEIVED THIS PERIOD	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THIS CAMPAIGN TO DATE
NAME, ADDRESS, OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYER OF CONTRIBUTOR				
a	Name Michael Lessler Street Address 650 Barcelona Road City Sedona, AZ 86336-5914 Occupation County Attorney Office, Coconino County Employer	05/25/16	\$ 1000.00	\$ 7,650.00
b	Name John R. Murray Street Address 9275 N. Snowbowl Ranch Rd City Flagstaff, Az 86001-8180 Occupation Manager Employer Arizona Snowbowl	05/24/16	\$ 100.00	\$ 7,750.00
c	Name Monica Perteu Street Address 2919 W. Presidio Drive City Flagstaff, AZ 86001 Occupation Attorney Employer Aspey Watkins & Diesel	05/25/16	\$ 50.00	\$ 7,800.00
d	Name Louis M. Diesel Street Address 5531 Latrobe Cir. City Flagstaff, AZ 86004 Occupation Attorney Employer Aspey Watkins & Diesel	05/25/16	\$ 500.00	\$ 8,300.00
e	Name John Dempsey Street Address 60 Mission Rd. City Sedona, AZ 86336 Occupation Attorney Employer Northern Arizona Healthcare	05/25/16	\$ 100.00	\$ 8,400.00
5	ENTER TOTAL ONLY IF LAST PAGE OF SCHEDULE A (Transfer total to Detailed Summary Page, Line 4(a), Column A)			

\*If contributions of \$50 or less are listed with contributors name, address, occupation and employer on Schedule A, do not include them on Schedule A-1. List \$5 Clean Election qualifying contributions separately on Schedule A-2.

**CONTRIBUTIONS more than \$50 - from INDIVIDUALS\***
**SCHEDULE A**

1. Committee Name Committee to Elect Bill Ring for County Attorney

2. ID#  
16-003

3. Report covering period from August 18, 2016 thru September 19, 2016

CONTRIBUTIONS		DATE RECEIVED	AMOUNT RECEIVED THIS PERIOD	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THIS CAMPAIGN TO DATE
NAME, ADDRESS, OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYER OF CONTRIBUTOR				
a	Name Lee & Holli Phillips Street Address 209 N. Elden Street City Flagstaff, AZ 86001 State Zip Occupation Attorney Employer Self	8/18/16	150.00	\$18,945
b	Name Loren & Joyce Cunningham Street Address 8775 Leah Ln. City Flagstaff, AZ 86004 State Zip Occupation Accountants Employer Loren Cunningham, CPA, PLLC	8/19/16	250.00	\$19,195
c	Name Donald H Bayles Jr. Street Address 123 N. San Francisco City Flagstaff, AZ 86001 State Zip Occupation Attorney Employer Aspey Watkins & Diesel	8/26/16	100.00	\$19,295
d	Name Kermit L Smith Street Address 3713 N. Paradise Road City Flagstaff, AZ 86004 State Zip Occupation Insurance Employer Self	8/28/16	100.00	\$19,395
e	Name James R Craven Street Address 521 N. Bertrand St. City Flagstaff, AZ 86001 State Zip Occupation Manager Employer Hotel Monte Vista, Inc.	8/24/16	250.00	\$19,645
5	ENTER TOTAL ONLY IF LAST PAGE OF SCHEDULE A (Transfer total to Detailed Summary Page, Line 4(a), Column A)			

\*If contributions of \$50 or less are listed with contributors name, address, occupation and employer on Schedule A, do not include them on Schedule A-1. List \$5 Clean Election qualifying contributions separately on Schedule A-2.

Schedule A Page 1 of 2

revised 12/2013

**EXHIBIT "C"**

## SCHEDULE E

2. ID#  
16-003

January 1, 2016                      May 31, 2016

3. Report covering period from January 1, 2015 thru

Schedule E Page 3 of 3  
revised 12/2013

**EXHIBIT "D"**

STAMP AND RETURN

RECEIVED

JUN 30 2017

VALERIE WYANT  
Clerk of the Superior Court

1 Louis M. Diesel (003595)  
Jason J. Bliss (018246)  
2 ASPEY WATKINS & DIESEL, PLLC  
123 N. San Francisco Street, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
3 Flagstaff, Arizona 86001  
Telephone: (928) 774-1478  
4 Email: [JBliss@awdlaw.com](mailto:JBliss@awdlaw.com)  
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

5  
6 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA

7 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF COCONINO

8 DOUG BROUGH and CLAUDIA  
BROUGH, husband and wife, as statutory  
wrongful death beneficiaries of their  
9 deceased son, COLIN BROUGH;  
NICHOLAS PIRING, an unmarried man;  
10 NICHOLAS PRATO, an unmarried man,

11 Plaintiffs,

12 vs.

13 STEVEN EDWARD JONES, an unmarried  
individual; WARREN HUGH JONES and  
ROSE ANNA JONES, husband and wife;  
14 SHOOTER'S CHOICE OF ARIZONA,  
LLC, an Arizona limited liability company;  
15

16 Defendants

Case No. CV2017-00310

COMPLAINT

(Tort non-motor vehicle - wrongful death)

17 Plaintiffs, for their Complaint against Defendants, allege as follows:

18 1. Plaintiffs Doug and Claudia Brough are husband and wife and are residents of  
19 the State of Colorado. Doug and Claudia Brough are the natural parents of Colin Brough,  
20 who died on October 9, 2015.

21 2. Nicholas Piring is an unmarried Arizona resident currently residing in

ASPEY WATKINS & DIESEL, PLLC  
123 N. San Francisco St., 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
Flagstaff, AZ 86001  
(928) 774-1478

**EXHIBIT "E"**

1 Cause of Action Six:

2 Negligence Per Se

3 Steven Jones

4 53. Plaintiffs incorporate all previous allegations as if the same were fully set  
5 forth at this point.

6 54. Upon information and belief, Steven Jones violated various statutes and/or  
7 City ordinances in discharging the 40 caliber Glock 22 on October 9, 2015.

8 55. These violations include, but may not be limited to, endangerment under  
9 A.R.S. § 13-1201(A), threatening or intimidating under A.R.S. § 13-1202(A)(1), assault  
10 under A.R.S. § 13-1203(A)(1), criminal nuisance under A.R.S. § 13-2908(A)(1),  
11 interference with or disruption of an educational institution under A.R.S. § 13-  
12 2911(A)(1)(a) and (A)(2), misconduct involving weapons A.R.S. § 13-3102(A)(8) and (12),  
13 unlawful discharge of a firearm under 13-3107(A), and the firing of a weapon within city  
14 limits under Flagstaff City Code SECTION 6-01-001-0013.

15 56. The statutes and ordinances Steven Jones violated are statutes and ordinances  
16 enacted for the protection and safety of the public.

17 57. Plaintiffs fall within the class of persons these statutes and ordinances are  
18 intended to protect.

19 58. These statutes and ordinances are intended to protect members of the public  
20 from the harm associated with discharging a firearm and/or assaulting, endangering,  
21

1 threatening and intimidating, interfering with or disrupting an educational institution,  
2 and/or creating a criminal nuisance.

3 59. As a direct and proximate result of Steven Jones' violation of these statutes  
4 and ordinances, Plaintiffs have suffered injuries and damages as will be proven at trial.

5 60. This Court should adopt as the standard of care of a reasonable man the  
6 requirements of these statutes and ordinances, and any violations thereof should constitute  
7 negligence per se.

8 Cause of Action Seven:

9 Negligence Per Se

10 Warren Jones and Shooter's Choice of Arizona LLC

11 61. Plaintiffs incorporate all previous allegations as if the same were fully set  
12 forth at this point.

13 62. Upon information and belief, Warren Jones and/or Shooter's Choice of  
14 Arizona, LLC, violated A.R.S. § 13-3102(A)(14) by supplying, selling or giving possession  
15 or control of the 40 caliber Glock 22 to Steven Jones knowing or having reason to know  
16 that Steven Jones would use the firearm in the commission of any felony.

17 63. This statute was enacted for the protection and safety of the public.

18 64. Plaintiffs fall within the class of persons this statute was intended to protect.

19 65. This statute protects members of the public from the harm associated with the  
20 felonious use of a firearm.

**EXHIBIT "F"**

1 48. As a result of Warren Jones' and/or Shooter's Choice's negligence, Plaintiffs  
2 have been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial.

3 Cause of Action Five:

4 Negligent Supervision and Training

5 Warren Jones and Shooter's Choice of Arizona LLC

6 49. Plaintiffs incorporate all previous allegations as if the same were fully set  
7 forth at this point.

8 50. Under the circumstances presented by this case, including Warren Jones  
9 and/or Shooter's Choice of Arizona LLC's voluntary assumption of training and  
10 supervision responsibility of Steven Jones' use of a firearm, Steven Jones' relative youth,  
11 Steven Jones' immaturity, propensity for angry outbursts and lack of respect for authority,  
12 Warren Jones and/or Shooter's Choice of Arizona, LLC had a duty to adequately train and  
13 supervise Steven Jones as to all aspects of the safe use of the 40 caliber Glock 22.

14 51. Upon information and belief, Warren Jones and/or Shooter's Choice of  
15 Arizona, LLC breached the duty to properly train and/or supervise Steven Jones as to the  
16 use of the 40 caliber Glock 22.

17 52. As a result of Warren Jones' and/or Shooter's Choice of Arizona, LLC's  
18 failure to adequately train and supervise Steven Jones as to all aspects of the safe use of the  
19 40 caliber Glock 22, Plaintiffs have suffered damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

20 ///

21 ///

**EXHIBIT "G"**

13. Two bullets fired by Steven Jones struck Colin Brough, one in the right chest and the other in the right clavicle area. The bullet that struck Colin Brough's chest went through the middle section of Colin's right lung, then through the biggest vein in the human body (the inferior vena cava) and then through the aorta, the largest artery in the body.

14. Two other bullets fired by Steven Jones struck Nicholas Piring in the right upper arm and the left hip area, respectively.

15. One bullet fired by Steve Jones struck and went through Nicholas Prato's neck.

16. Colin Brugh died from his injuries. Nicholas Piring and Nicholas Prato suffered serious injuries and required extensive medical treatment including surgical intervention. Nicholas Piring and Nicholas Prato continue to experience residual limitations from their shooting injuries.

### Background of Warren Jones

17. Plaintiff incorporate all previous allegations as if the same were fully set forth at this point.

18. Steven Jones's father, Warren Jones, is a gun owner, gun enthusiast, and claims to be a former certified firearms instructor. Warren Jones was also the sole member of Shorter's Choice of Arizona, LLC, which appears to have been a firearm supply and/or firearm training business he operated out of his home at 17837 N. 75<sup>th</sup> Drive in Glendale, Arizona 85308.

ASST. ATTORNEY GENERAL, FILE  
123 N. San Francisco St., 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
San Francisco, CA 94104  
(415) 774-1773

1 19. Upon information and belief, Warren Jones enrolled his son Steven Jones in  
2 firearm training beginning when Steven was age 8.

3 20. When Steven was about 14 or 15 years old, Warren Jones began teaching  
4 Steven personal firearm defense "techniques." These "techniques" included what Warren  
5 Jones described as a "standard tactical response for a deadly force encounter," and this  
6 tactical response includes the firing of two rounds in rapid succession at the center mass of  
7 a target. Some firearms instructors and/or law enforcement agencies refer to the firing of  
8 two rounds in rapid succession at the same target as a "double tap" technique.

9 21. Steven Jones stated that since age 8 his father has trained him to aim for  
10 center mass and to use a "double-tap" technique in which the shooter draws and fires two  
11 rounds at the same target in rapid succession.

12 22. Warren Jones estimates that Steven completed between 10 to 12 shooting  
13 competitions during his teenage years.

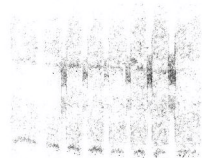
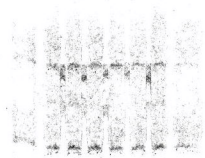
#### 14 Background of Steven Jones

15 23. Plaintiff incorporates all previous allegations as if the same were fully set  
16 forth at this point.

17 24. Upon information and belief, Steven Jones' parents home schooled him from  
18 kindergarten to his senior year of high school.

19 25. In 2014, Steven Jones was reported to be doing a Victoria Armament in  
20 Glendale, Arizona.

21



**EXHIBIT "H"**

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF COCONINO

16 MAR 29 PM 3:46

Dan R. Slayton, Judge  
Division 2  
Date: March 29, 2016

Carrie Faultner, Judicial Assistant

NOTICE

STATE OF ARIZONA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

STEVEN EDWARD JONES,

Defendant.

Case No. CR2015 00862

The Court issues this minute entry to advise all parties that it has conferred with both the Coconino County and Maricopa County Adult Probation Departments regarding supervision services available in Maricopa County should this court release the defendant. This *ex parte* communication was specifically authorized by both the prosecution and defense counsel to allow this Court the opportunity to ask question of both departments without the need for a formal evidentiary hearing.

This Court sets forth the general parameters of questions asked by the Court and the requests made by the probation departments:

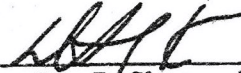
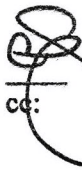
1. What is the type, cost and level of supervision available in Maricopa County?
2. What are the names and addresses of any victim's or families living in Maricopa County for the purposes of formatting exclusion zones?
3. Who will pay for the monitoring?
4. What other types of release orders should be in place?
5. Can the supervision be immediately in place upon, or prior to, defendant's release?

During the course of the conversation with the Maricopa County Probation Department, the Court was advised that the prosecution had asked that they call the prosecutor afterwards and

divulge the conversation this Court had with Maricopa County. If true, this Court believes this to be unprofessional behavior. The proper method would have been to ask for a reported meeting with all parties in attendance and ask the Court for the specifics of the conversation. This was not done. If the parties desire to know more details of the above areas, they should contact the Court's Judicial Assistant and set up a short hearing for that purpose. Otherwise, the Court will gladly set out the specifics of the communication it had with the respective departments at the April 12<sup>th</sup> hearing.

3.29.16

Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Dan R. Slayton, Judge

cc: Armon Barker and Bryan Shea, c/o Courthouse Box  
Burges N. McCowan, Burges McCowan, PLC, 1421 E. Thomas Rd., Phoenix, AZ 85014  
Joshua Davidson, Law Offices of Joshua S. Davidson, PLC, 8110 E. Cactus Rd., Suite  
100, Scottsdale, AZ 85260

**EXHIBIT "I"**

FLAGSTAFF MUNICIPAL COURT — FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA  
COUNTY OF COCONINO, STATE OF ARIZONA

STATE OF ARIZONA

vs.

NICHOLAS LEE PIRING

No. CR2015-2591

PLEA AGREEMENT

The State of Arizona and the defendant hereby agree to the following disposition of this case:  
PLEA: The defendant agrees to plead ☒ guilty ☐ no contest ☐ responsible to:

A.R.J. # 13-2907-01-A, FALSIFYING REPORTING TO LAW ENFORCEMENT;  
A.R.J. # 25-37781, POSSESSION OF FICTITIOUS LICENSES

TERMS: On the following understanding, terms and conditions:  
That the defendant will receive a sentence no greater than:

A fine (including surcharge) of	\$700.00	on	#13-2907-01-A
a fine (including surcharge) of	\$150.00	on	#25-37781
a fine (including surcharge) of	\$	on	
For a total in fines of	\$850.00		

Incarceration for 0 days. Defendant shall be credited 0 days for time already served.  
Additional terms: N/A

That the following charges are dismissed, or if not yet filed, shall not be brought against the defendant:  
#4-241 N, USING FALSIFIED TO ACCESS LIQUOR ESTABLISHMENT

ADDITIONAL UNDERSTANDINGS, TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. That this agreement, unless rejected or withdrawn, serves to amend the complaint to charge the offense(s) to which the defendant pleads, without the filing of any additional pleading. If the plea is rejected or withdrawn, the original charges are reinstated automatically. Should the Court reject this agreement, or the State withdraw from the agreement, the defendant hereby waives all claims of double jeopardy.
2. Unless this plea is rejected or withdrawn, that the defendant hereby gives up any and all of the motions, defenses, objections or requests which the defendant has made or raised, or could assert hereafter, to the Court's entry of judgment against the defendant and imposition of a sentence upon the defendant consistent with this agreement.
3. That if after accepting this agreement the Court concludes that any of its provisions regarding the sentence or the term and conditions of probation are inappropriate, it can reject the plea, giving the defendant and the State an opportunity to withdraw the plea.

Having read and understood the terms and conditions set forth in this agreement, and having discussed the case and my constitutional rights with my lawyer, having them explained to me by the Court, I agree to enter the plea as noted above on the terms and conditions set forth herein. I understand that by entering my plea, I GIVE UP MY RIGHT TO A TRIAL, TO CONFRONT, CROSS-EXAMINE, AND TO COMPEL THE ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES, AND MY PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION, AND I WAIVE MY RIGHT TO HAVE THE APPELLATE COURTS REVIEW THE PROCEEDINGS BY WAY OF DIRECT APPEAL. I further understand that if, as part of this plea bargain, I am granted probation by the Court, the period and conditions thereof are subject to modification at any time during the probationary period in the event I violate any written condition of probation.

Date 2 Oct 2015

Defendant Nicholas Lee Piring

Having discussed this case with my client in detail and having advised my client of the constitutional rights noted above and all possible defenses, I believe this plea bargain appropriately disposes of the case under the facts, and concur in the entry of the plea as noted above and on the terms and conditions set forth herein.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Defense Counsel \_\_\_\_\_

Having reviewed this matter, I concur that the plea and disposition set forth in this agreement are appropriate and in the interests of justice.

Date 2 OCT 2015

Prosecutor [Signature]

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that this agreement and defendant's plea of ☒ guilty ☐ no contest ☐ responsible be accepted, the Court finding a factual basis for any plea of guilty or no contest and that the defendant entered such plea knowingly, intelligently and voluntarily.

Date 10-2-15

City Magistrate [Signature]